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The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XV.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1892.

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NUMBER 47

WILMINGTON POST

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$2 per year; six months \$1.00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE POST ANNOUNCEMENT.

This paper will not be sent in future to any except to those who pay in advance for it. We find it so hard to collect back subscriptions that we are compelled to follow the rule long since laid down by other papers, to send only to paying subscribers, or to those who are willing to pay in advance for it. Send in your money and you can get the Post, not otherwise. One dollar will pay for the Post six months, two dollars for twelve months. No less than six months time received.

COL. OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

It is reported that Col. Dockery will contest the seat of Col. Bennett. We know nothing about the truth of the rumor, but there is one thing we do know, if the frauds are of the kind that has been reported to us, then he ought to contest by all means, if for no other purpose it will show up these rascallies to the country. It is hard right here at home to make our own people believe that there is fraud practiced by the Democratic party and much more so to convince the people of the North that such is the case, therefore we hope that Col. Dockery will carry his case before Congress and show that Democratic poll-holders in some parts of the State will commit any kind of rascality to elect their candidate. Every Liberal and Republican with whom we have conversed have expressed a desire for Col. Dockery to fight for the seat, that the people have just elected him to, and which has been wrongfully given to another, before Congress, and show up these frauds plainly for all to see.

From the Elizabeth City Carolinian. Sparrow, Liberal, elected Senator in first judicial district over Blount, Democrat, majority, 158; Pool, Republican, beats Latham, Democrat, for Congress in first Congressional district, majority 63. Speight and Halstead, Liberal Republicans, are elected Senators from the Senatorial district by 251 majority. Judge Pool's majorities in the counties composing the first judicial district is over 1,000. The game of fraud and steal so largely practiced two years ago was actually played again. Hyde county, the Vandemere product which gives Pool 62 majority was thrown out.

From the Roanoke News. It is plain that the gains for Dockery were in the east and therefore explanations are in order. It is claimed that J. H. Homer, the newly elected Register of Deeds was not a "bona fide" citizen of this county (Halifax) at the time of his election.

Wm. M. McAdo, a native of North Carolina, twenty-five years old, was elected to Congress from New Jersey.

The News and Observer say: "To the stupidity or carelessness of some election officers there really seems to be no limit. At North Banks precinct, Currituck county, we are informed there was actually no election held this year. There are about seventy votes cast at this precinct, all Democratic." This the glorious Democratic rule total vote for Jarvis in 1880 was 111,327, for Buxton 115,590. Majority for Jarvis 6,237. Total vote for Bennett in 1882, 111,748; for Dockery, 112,293. Majority for Bennett, 448. Total vote in 1880 and 1882 by districts:

	1880	1882
Jarvis, Buxton, Bennett, Dockery	12,172	12,421
—	13,863	13,864
—	16,625	16,626
—	16,626	16,627
—	16,627	16,628
—	16,628	16,629
—	16,629	16,630
—	16,630	16,631
—	16,631	16,632
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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, 1882.

ON SATURDAY

THOMAS LUTTERLOH.
This gentleman has been elected clerk of the superior court of Cumberland county over one of the strongest and most popular Democrats in that county. Judge Lutterloh will make a splendid officer and will make his conduct the party of the county much stronger than it is to-day. He has a term of four years.

HON. E. R. PAGE.
"The old stalwart," "hard elder of Jones county" has just been re-elected to the Legislature from that splendid stalwart old county of Jones. E. R. Page is a good boy, a good reliable friend, a faithful Republican and honest upright, useful citizen. The Jones people could not have made a better selection. May the fates continue to deal kindly with you, old man Page, you have one best wish in all your undertake.

HON. W. E. CLARKE.

No young man in North Carolina has made so many friends in so short a time as young Willie Clarke, of Craven county. This is the third time the people of Craven have elected him to the Legislature. He is modest and unassuming to a fault. Everybody who comes in contact with him likes him, and it is with sincere pleasure that we record the election of such talented young men as Hon. W. E. Clarke, who has just been elected to the senate of North Carolina, from Craven county. We wish him a continued career of usefulness in future life.

DEATH OF THURLOW WEED.

This honorable journalist and statesman died at his residence in Brooklyn, New York on Wednesday morning the 22d; and the last, except one, of the old, honorable, original school of abolitionists has thus passed away. He was the associate of Lincoln, Sumner, Wilson, Chase, Greeley, Hamlin and Morgan, but he was the leader of them all. The only one now living is Hiram Hamlin, of Maine. Mr. Weed was 85 years of age when he died, he had a long and useful life never held office but was the leader of men. He was truly the power behind the throne. He died without a stain upon his name, and goes to his God to enjoy the riches he has laid up in heaven.

**WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING—
—SOME TRUTHS.**

The election just passed presented some features that ought to make every lover of his country and friend to the perpetuation of her free institutions pause and consider. From many portions of the state comes news of an organized system of social terrorism, and in some places threats and force were adopted to prevent white freedmen from exercising their privilege to cast their ballots according to the dictates of their reason. In this city, in addition to one hundred and ten ex-slave police-men, the polls were surrounded by numbers of our influential and leading citizens, who pressed forward eagerly to meet each advancing voter, and force on him the bourbon ticket, follow him up to the polls and see that he voted it—when he did so he was complimented; when he preferred to exercise his rights and vote his own way, contrary to these gentlemen's views, he was sneered at, or met with jeering in spite, not personal, but general, such as "nigger," "Radical," &c., &c. As one voter remarked "voting the coalition ticket was like facing a battery of Napoleon." We heard many good working men remark that it was the last time they would ever vote. At each voting place, could be seen some prominent business men (bourbons) close up to the ballot boxes scanning each ticket deposited and no doubt making a mental memorandum of each man's name who voted coalition; and we have since learned that each man's name who so voted has been entered in a book for future action; action which will no doubt, according to the wishes of the bourbon effect his mood and meat.

The present process of voting precludes all idea of secrecy; each man's ballot is so closely scanned by the boudoirs on duty, for that purpose, that they know as well what it is on the voter himself. Add to this the unnecessary and confusing number of ballot boxes, so doubt especially designed to affect the ignorant negro vote to bourbon advantage, and we have a state of affairs which is only equaled by the most patent clerical and technical errors of illiteracy or wickedly inclined poll-holders to throw out all the votes they can on any flimsy pretext, and the singular unanimity with which this has been done throughout the state and the almost identical errors of poll-holders scattered hundreds of miles apart would lead to the supposition that it served more of design than accident, and shows the beauty of the bucolic thinking of a few bold and a few timid.

We bear in mind an instance which occurred in this county, when the com-

ty canvassers were canvassing the vote they came across one return which read John N. Folk for Geo. N. Folk. The board immediately canvassed and by a majority vote agreed to throw it out; as they proposed to come across a return giving the bourbon congressional candidate vote, but it was given as cast for Wm. H. Green instead of Wharton J. Green. Finding their own ox was gored, they reversed their former decision and counted both returns, as opinion honesty should have caused them to do in the first instance. But they showed by their returns in the first instance that they were strong advocates of a "fair count."

Our system of polling the vote in the interest of a free ballot and fair count needs changing, and no plan of polling the vote can be fairer than that in force in California. In that state no one is allowed within fifty feet either side of the polling place, except officers of election. The voter passes up to the polls, selects his ticket from tables, unless he brings them with him, puts them in a small envelope, seals it and drops it in the box—only one box. If in the count more than one ticket of a kind is found in the envelope the ticket is found over is thrown out. There is no need of two policemen, who stand fifty feet from the polls ready to preserve order and keep people from standing around the voting place. This plan is simple, cheap and insures secrecy and fairness; and in the present illiterate condition of a great mass of our voters, ought to command itself to our Legislature in place of the present system—that if they mean to have a "free ballot and a fair count."

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

There can be no doubt, from the sudden and unaccountable spasm of apparent honesty that stuck the bourbon, that the maxim which heads this article has been adopted; the change in the Chalmers count in Mississippi, and the modified tone in which the bourbon press of the south all advocate the claims of their questionably counted in candidates, tends to show that they have taken their honesty cue from the well known and openly expressed conservatism of the northern Democrats, who seeing how the Republicans of the north have rebuked their leaders, now count on a conservative course as being likely to conciliate the malcontents in the Republican ranks in favor of a conservative Democratic policy as opposed to bourbonism that this spasmodic pretense is founded on principle, former experiences disprove, and there is no doubt in the minds of any one at all conversant with bourbon sentiment that the change in their usual tactics is calculated expressly to prevent a series of contests, which would show up the true inwardness of bourbon election methods and thereby alarm the north and the Republican party to solidify for 1884.

Every move made on the bourbon political chess-board, from the present time "up to the election" is 1884, will have the Presidency for its objective point and no means will be left untried to pull the north into the belief that the bourbon have at last adopted a fair, conservative policy, and can be trusted with the reins of government. They have cried a "free ballot and fair count," influences the north, and at the same time count on a conservative course as being likely to conciliate the malcontents in the Republican ranks in favor of a conservative Democratic policy as opposed to bourbonism that this spasmodic pretense is founded on principle, former experiences disprove, and there is no doubt in the minds of any one at all conversant with bourbon sentiment that the change in their usual tactics is calculated expressly to prevent a series of contests, which would show up the true inwardness of bourbon election methods and thereby alarm the north and the Republican party to solidify for 1884.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, 1882.

AN ERONEOUS BELIEF
How a Mistaken Theory Nearly
Cost a Well known Minister
His Life.
Chicago Standard.

The following remarkable statement, made by a well known Baptist clergyman, besides the unusual matter of value it contains will be found most reliable and interesting:

MESSES. EDITORS: I have always believed most firmly in the brotherhood of men, and that every human being is duty bound to help his fellow man to the fullest extent of his power. The relation, therefore, of my personal experience will, I trust, prove of benefit to many thousands in this land.

My earlier years were full of health and pleasure. After the completion of my educational studies I undertook the profession of teaching, and under the severe strain, to which I was subjected I gradually became reduced so that the least exposure or excitement would bring on sick headache, biliousness and general prostration. I gave up teaching and began to prepare for the ministry, and though I studied hard my health seemed to grow no worse. Finally I commenced preaching, and then my old physical trouble returned. The slightest amount of certain kinds of food distressed me and brought on heavy dulness, dizziness, and often great depression of mind. A change of room, atmosphere, or clothing was almost certain to cause a cold, seconed pausd by most painful suffering. I attribute all this to the severe work I was obliged to do in the ministry, and so did not attempt to remove it. I next began to grow nervous and noticed that my feet were cold, while my left side and back frequently pained me. I felt a drowsy or sleepy sensation after eating, while a little excitement caused me to lose my appetite entirely. At times my spirits would be light and I would feel as if might live to a good old age, when possibly in less than an hour my head would reel, my body ache and I would be overcome with a deadly sickness. After such an attack a cold sweat would break out upon me and this would be followed by complete prostration. It would be impossible to describe the suffering I endured at these times, and yet I attribute it all to overwork and not to any special trouble or disease.

It was more than a year from the time that the attacks first began that I consulted a physician. He examined me and declared that my lungs were affected and that I was on the road to consumption. I decided this idea and so called upon another doctor. But he told me same thing. I then consulted the other medical men whom I consulted, indeed, they all informed me that unless I went to Colorado, Dakota or the sea coast there was little hope. However, I did not change climate, but tried to continue my work as best I could. A year ago last May and in the November and December following I had three severe attacks of what the doctors said was lung fever or pneumonia. I recovered from these by the most faithful nursing, but I fell all the time as I know that my troubles did not originate in my lungs, but in some other organs of the body. It is true, I felt severe pains in my lungs and I expectorated a great deal. I was extremely sensitive to cold, and the least draft or change of apparel tended to bring on a cold. My breathing was often most difficult and it frequently seemed that with all my exertions I could not get enough air into my lungs to satisfy them or keep my blood pure. As I am large in stature, weighing over 200 pounds, and being in the prime of my usefulness, you can imagine how I shrank from the inevitable fate which seemed to stare me in the face.

One Sunday evening last February, upon coming down from my pulpit, most prostrated and feeling that possibly it would be the last time I should enter it again, a member of my church approached me and said: "Brother Humphrey, I know just what you need to restore you to health. I have been trouble just as you are and I am perfectly well now." I then asked him for his suggestion, but shook head sadly, for I lost that there was little hope for me. However, after I returned home I began to reflect upon the subject, and finally sent my son to procure some of the medicine which had been so highly recommended. If faith were an element necessary to the success of a medicine, it certainly was lacking in this case, for I was really hopeless. Greatly to my surprise, however, I began to feel much better, and the following Sunday I was able to preach with comparative ease. I continued to grow better as I continued to use the medicine for it seemed to reach my entire system. I was able to preach, sing and work without exhaustion, and today I am a well man, sleep soundly, eat heartily, feel no lung troubles, and I believe I owe my life and health wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which I consider a blessing to suffering humanity.

It is only natural that since my recovery I should feel enthusiastic over the remedy which had restored me and also observe its effect upon others. As a result I am forced to the conclusion that very much sickness which is supposed to originate in the lungs, arises wholly from disordered kidney and liver. I believe thousands of people are suffering to-day and looking forward, as I was, to a consumptive grave, when their lungs are wholly sound and they might be restored to perfect health by the same means that I employed. Believing these truths, and realizing their importance to the world, I intend to tell them and say that I believe in them fully and say that I believe under God, the medicine is a positive blessing, and I would most cordially and earnestly commend it to the world as a blessing to humanity.

(Rev. W. E. HUMPHREY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1882.)

The man who can't afford an overcoat, and therefore is oftentimes compelled to sit on the public benchings who wear such articles, has found it a pretty difficult task to look his contemptuous host for evenings.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, 1882.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Senate
1st Dist.—W. W. Speight, Rep., S. J.
Haled Rep.

2nd Dist.—W. T. Caho, Theo W. Poole dem.

3rd Dist.—Geo. A. Mabane (col.) rep.

4th Dist.—J. J. Goodway rep.

5th Dist.—Robert B. Gray (col.) rep.

6th Dist.—John King dem.

7th Dist.—Jas. S. Battle, W. W. Farmer dem.

8th Dist.—W. E. Clark rep.

9th Dist.—John N. Whitford dem.

10th Dist.—E. J. Hill, W. T. Dorich dem.

11th Dist.—F. B. Lofton rep.

12th Dist.—H. E. Scott rep.

13th Dist.—H. L. Lyon (col.) rep.

14th Dist.—E. T. Boykin dem.

15th Dist.—T. F. Toom, N. A. McLean dem.

16th Dist.—Duncan Morrison dem.

17th Dist.—William Richardson dem.

18th Dist.—Thomas B. Fornell rep.

19th Dist.—H. W. Carter rep.

20th Dist.—C. N. B. Evans, I. R. Stay-hora rep.

21st Dist.—B. H. Cozart rep.

22nd Dist.—Thomas B. Womack dem.

23rd Dist.—H. R. Scott dem.

24th Dist.—J. T. Morehead dem.

25th Dist.—S. U. Black dem.

26th Dist.—George A. Graham rep.

27th Dist.—J. F. Payne dem.

28th Dist.—Samuel J. Pemberton dem.

29th Dist.—B. A. Alexander dem.

30th Dist.—J. G. Ramsay rep.

31st Dist.—H. M. Pinckney dem.

32d Dist.—Gyra Watson dem.

33d Dist.—A. H. Hampton dem.

34d Dist.—R. Z. Lammy, J. F. Dodson dem.

35th Dist.—E. F. Lovell dem.

36th Dist.—Riley Neil, B. A. Berry dem.

37th Dist.—A. Costner dem.

38th Dist.—James L. Webb dem.

39th Dist.—J. B. Evans rep.

40th Dist.—J. N. Ebbs dem.

41st Dist.—W. W. Jones dem.

42d Dist.—C. M. King dem.

HOUSE.

Alamance—Thomas M. Holt dem.

Alexander—R. P. Matheson dem.

Alleghany—Landreth rep.

Anson—William A. Lilesdem.

Ashville—J. O. Wilcox dem.

Baldwin—W. H. Simmons dem.

Bertie—T. R. Speller rep.

Bladen—John Newell rep.

Brunswick—William Grissett rep.

Buncombe—C. M. McDonald, B. G. Ged-

ge dem.

Burke—McDade Tate dem.

Cabarrus—H. C. McAllister dem.

Caldwell—W. H. Bower dem.

Camden—John K. Abbott dem.

Carteret—Rev. L. H. Hardy dem.

Caswell—James W. Pope rep. (col.).

Chatham—D. H. Marsh, W. A. Law-
rence dem.

Cherokee—Robert Bruce rep.

Chowan—E. H. Sutton rep.

Cheyne—J. S. Anderson dem.

Cleveland—L. F. Powers dem.

Columbus—H. D. Williamson dem.

Craven—W. H. Johnson rep.

Cumberland—George M. Rose dem.

E. P. Powers rep. (col.).

Forsyth—John C. Lowe dem.

Gaston—H. C. Moore dem.

Gates—J. N. Gatling dem.

Graham—Geo. B. Walker dem.

Granville—A. H. Williams dem.

J. W. Jenkins rep.

Green—W. T. Dixon rep.

Guilford—J. W. Forbes, J. L. King dem.

Hallifax—J. M. Pittman, H. J. Newlin rep.

Harnett—Daniel Stewart dem.

Haywood—W. W. Springfield dem.

Henderson—B. F. Bowes dem.

Hertford—G. H. Mitchell rep.

Iredell—John Newell rep.

Iredell—A. C. Tomlinson, A. Lester dem.

Jackson—J. M. Chandler rep.

Jones—H. M. Johnson, Jesse Brown dem.

Jones—E. B. Page rep.

Lenoir—Dempsey Wood dem.

Lincoln—W. L. Crouse dem.

Macon—J. F. Ray dem.

Martin—D. S. Ball rep.

Martin—D. W. Worthington dem.

McDowell—J. C. McCurry rep.

Mecklenburg—S. B. Myers, W. H. Palmer, T. T. Sandifer dem.

Mitchell—H. Lineback rep.

Montgomery—Alex L. Henderson rep.

Mooe—Dr. H. Turner dem.

Nash—B. H. Sann dem.

New Hanover—W. H. Weddell, E. E. Green rep.

New Hanover—Robert P. Peebles, dem.

Northampton—W. T. Chapman rep.

Orange—J. A. Ormond rep.

Pamlico—H. D. McCall rep.

Pasquotank—Noah E. Naby rep.

Pender—J. B. Foster rep.

Persquic—W. H. Nichols rep.

Person—Washington F. Bond rep.

Robeson—L. J. Bassett, Jas. Unwin Shatto rep.

Rutherford—Burwell W. Sted, M. S. Robbins dem.

Richmond—H. H. Carrington rep.

Robeson—E. K. Proctor, U. S. Major rep.

Rutherford—James D. Glenn, Prof.

Rutherford—Jesse C. Moore dem.

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Rutherford—John W. Wilson dem.

Rutherford—A. H. Housman dem.

Rutherford—Jesse C. Moore dem.

Rutherford—John W. Wilson dem.

Rutherford—A. H. Housman dem.

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